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CHICAGO, ILL. MOIS.
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MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1898

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN WAS
fifteen years old yesterday.

The mission of the Greenback
party has been discovered. It is to
use.

A law partner of Secretary La
mer holds an Indian trader's license
from the Department of the Interior.
Joue to join Garland.

The general belief in Washington
now is that Congress will finally ad
journ not later than Thursday, and
possibly Wednesday.

Mr. P. B. Smith, manager of the
Northern Pacific Elevator Company
at Fargo, estimates Dakota's wheat
yield for this year at 10,000,000
bushels.

FRANK LINZ, the great Hungarian
violinist, probably the most eminent
performer and author of this or any
other age, died at Bayreuth on Sat
urday night, in the 75th year of his
age.

The House on Saturday rejected
the report of the conference commit
tee on the river and harbor bill, by
a vote of 135 to 10, and ordered
another conference. It is not likely
that any agreement can be reached
at this late day by the two houses,
the differences between them being
of too radical a nature.

In a recent conversation Ex Pres
ident Arthur is reported to have
said: "I think it shows that we are
a strong government by strong peo
ple when New York can punish its
own boycotters, when Chicago can
imprison its anarchists, when Mis
sissippi can arrest her own kluks,
and when Missouri can arrest and
punish its knightly train-breakers."

It is a venerable chestnut, but it
bounces in very appropriately every
now and then—"always go away
from home to hear the news." An
eastern paper gushingly says: "The
prairies of Illinois are ablaze with
enthusiasm for Morrison for Pres
ident in 1888." Most people here
have been attributing this blaze to
the dry weather, and there will be
general surprise when it is learned
that Morrison is at the bottom of
the conflagration.

FRANCIS MURRAY is pretty good
authority on all questions relating
to the temperance cause. In an in
terview at Chicago last week, speak
ing of the non-partisan temperance
movement in Ohio, he said:

"This non-partisan movement has par
alyzed the third party political movement
in Ohio. People wishing good to their
fellow men are satisfied they can't do it
by a third party, and so have united
Republicans, Democrats and Prohibition
ists—feeling non-partisan action is right.
Every one desires just now that the
lawless of the third party have individ
uals more than true. The political third
party hasn't got a man to sign the
pledge that I know of—they don't offer a
pledge. Their business is to organize a
party and get elected to office by doing in
g Democrats and Republicans. This
is not temperance, nor is it worthy the
name of temperance. I believe the third
party movement has injured the cause of
temperance everywhere, and I regret the
Prohibition nominations of yesterday are
so many examples of temperance re
form. The cause of temperance can
never be triumphant by making its party
issue; and it is too common mistake to
insert it into the history of politics. As
well as in the nation, so in the state, the
school house and the religion of
Christ. It is not removed by legisla
tion, but it is involved in it. Temper
ance is like religion. If you want it,
live it. The cause of temperance is
not for profit, fraud, and hypocrisy.
Schools need pure the prohibition law
upon himself; that there will be no in
crease on it to repeat that law. It is
not a force to be used, but a force to
be lived. The love of home and right,
of personal power and success in the
great battle of life, in God's name, will
enforce it for us. It is the only
polynomial due or improvement. It is
the world's history that all reforms
brought humanity have come of two par
ties. Believe to-day if this third party
temperance is to have any effect, let
their traits, and there work, we could
have in every legislature a majority that
could enforce, and in every neighborhood
a local sentiment that would enforce the
practice of temperance. Yes, I advocate
local option and high license, and we a
expressing by an amendment of the Prohi
bition law in Ohio that we will be the
four for local option and high license to
apply to counties as well as towns. We
expect to get it by the aid of both
parties."

"All Washington is still laugh
ing," says "Carp." in the Cleveland
Leader "over the affray between
Congressmen Cobb and Laird, in
which it will be remembered, Laird
struck Cobb on the nose. This man
Cobb prides himself on being 'a man
of the people,' and not long ago he
objected to some West Point legisla
tion on the ground that the
schooling there was of little value.
When the time came for the vote to
be taken Mr. Cobb wrote a letter to
the reporters of the Congressional
Record, extending himself from vot
ing. It read as follows: 'I am
pared with the member from road
Island.' This story reminds one of
the unique discussion in the Illinois
Legislature when Civil Service Com
missioner Oberly was a reporter
there. It was a cold winter morn
ing and one of the members from
Egypt rose and said, pointing to the
frozen inkstand sunk in the legisla
tive desks: 'Mr. Oberman, there are
no ink in the wells! As soon as
he took his seat a second member
arose and said: 'The member from
have said there air no ink in the
keel! There air ink in the wells, but
it air frozen!'"

BY TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Congress to Adjourn on Thursday.

Cleveland's Bids for Southern Popularity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Opin
ions are much divided to-night on
the fate of the Morrison surplus res
olution. The Senate conferees are
Alison, Aldrich and Beck. Those
on the part of the House are Mor
rison, Brookridge of Kentucky, and
Hiscock. Aldrich and Hiscock are
extremists of the Wall street type,
and are probably willing that the
resolution should fail. The other
conferees, however, are not so wide
ly apart but that they may agree on
something which will be satisfactory
to the representatives and Senators
who believe the interest-bearing in
debtedness of the government should
be reduced more rapidly than the
policy of the Administration fore
shadows. The Senate amendment
retaining the trade dollar will prob
ably not be insisted on by the Senate
conferees, since it is entirely foreign
to the subject matter of the surplus
resolution. On the other hand,
many of the members who were at
first hostile to the resolution as
modified by the Senate, and declared
they would see it fail rather than ac
cept the changes, now see the mat
ter in a different light. They are
agreed that the Allison compromise
accomplishes practically everything
that the original resolution arrived
at, while the safeguards it estab
lishes command it strongly to the
conservative business sentiment of
the country. The Western Demo
crats in the House are the more in
clined to accept Senator Allison's
amendment since the party organs
in the East, which stood by them in
the face of Wall street criticism, are
now urging that these are worthy of
support.

The New York World to day says
editorially that if there is a particle
of sense in the Democrats in the
House, they will jump at the oppor
tunity at once, and by adopting the
Senate resolution without a single
change insure its passage. Much of
the same talk is heard to-night.

In the amended form the President
could hardly afford to veto the res
olution, but it is known that the Ad
ministration is quite anxious for it
to fail because of the disagreement
of the two Houses. Whatever be
the outcome, there can be no mis
understanding the emphasis with
which both branches of Congress
have expressed their lack of confi
dence in the handling financial pol
icy of the Democratic Administration.
Another assured result is the
favorable light in which the reduc
tion of the interest-bearing debt by
Republican Administrations will be
shown. It is a contract that makes
the Western Democrats who howled
the loudest on the stump in 1884
about the all-gold surplus piled up in
the Treasury sink at the prospect of
going home and defending through
the fall campaign the subservience
of the Democratic Administration to
Wall street influences.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The
appointment of Nathaniel H. R.
Dawson, a small lawyer of Selma,
Ala., as United States Commissioner
of Education, is being commented
on very unfavorably here. It is in
deed a sad reflection upon the Dem
ocratic party that there is no dis
tinguished educator in its ranks who
the President could have appointed to
this position. The fact of the mat
ter is the Southern Democrats are a
strong party for every place in sight.
This position is under Secretary La
mer, and as usual, of course, he re
commends a Southern man. It should
have been filled from a Northern or
Western State, and filled by an edu
cator. The school system of the
South is exceedingly defective, and
there is a general hostility to free
schools that is said to be shared by
the new Commissioner. With Sec
retary Lamar at the head of the In
terior Department; Zach Montgomery,
the author of the "poison foun
tain," and the most notorious hater
of free schools in the United States,
as the interpreter of all the law ques
tions affecting schools, and now with
a small country lawyer at the head
of the National Bureau of Educa
tion, the outlook is not brilliant. All
the educational recommendation that
Mr. Dawson can bring for the posi
tion is the fact that he has been a
teacher of one of the little Alabama
colleges. The appointment is re
garded by those who have consider
ed it as a deliberate insult to the
educators of the country. The
prophetic that was made some time
since that the President would make
an effort to get solid with the South
is now seen to be true. He is mak
ing appointments very rapidly from
the old rebel and snob element of
the South.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1.—Ab
dallah Ben Said, chief of the Arabs
who performed with Barum's Cir
cus, was dangerously shot last eve
ning by Orrin Hollis, the barbed
wire rider. The Arab was losing a piece
of board into the air as a flying tar
get, at which Hollis was to shoot.
The gun, an Arab weapon, was pre
maturely discharged, and the ball
was buried in the Arab's neck.

Princeton, Ill., Aug. 1.—The
contest for State Senator in the
Twenty-fifth District promises to be
exceedingly lively. Senator Whiting
is again in the field, and has issued
an elaborate address to the people
giving the reasons why he should re
turn to the senate. Mr. Whiting's
opponents are Edward A. Washburn
of Bureau County and James H.
Miller of Toulon, the present State
Representative.

Centerville's Summer Night's
Shirts, fancy trimmed, 75c a-piece at E. Stine's
may 27-31

THE KAFFIR CUSTOMS.

The Kaffir, although a polygamist,
never ill treats his wives. But in war
the savage nature predominates. All
the female captives are divided among
the warriors, the younger ones being
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or an "entomb," as she is called, is
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thor would pay for his bride on the in
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In San Francisco you can buy a piano or
a sewing machine on that principle,
but buying a wife in the same way was
something I was not prepared to hear.
When the Zulu lovers have paid the
greater part of his debt he is allowed
to visit his dark beauty. I can not as
sert that in his gallantry he turns over
the leaves of her music of the latest
Kaffir song, nor do I believe that the
"old man" comes across the court
yard to turn off the gas, but it is the
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pering in her ear the tales of love
which the Zulu traditions teach, he
picks up his assegai and sentimentally
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doubtful feeling of his brain as to how he
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his matrimonial stock.

If a girl be good looking—and some
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rental authority, she is accustomed to
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strictly adhered to. When the last
cow is paid up, the contract is ready to
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But the Zulu arrangement may be an
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equal payments and one year's time.
In six months the animal got blind of
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of goats. The girls are all engaged in
making Kaffir beer or stringing up new
brides, and polishing up their mas
chine jewelry. The bride, with her
father, meets the groom and his friends
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as merry as a wedding bell.

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and goes up and down to the neck be
hind the ears. The hair is stiffened
with red clay, mixed with palm oil or
grease, which has a curious appearance,
being blood-red. For a bride robe the
lady has a coat of oil or grease rubbed
all over her body, which makes it shine
like a piece of polished marble. Her
engaged adorned with brass wire
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of them really are—she is the victim of
rivalry. Not being a factor in the pa
rental authority, she is accustomed to
hear that there is a better offer for her
than the one her father first accepted.
"Antelope Jim" has offered four more
cows than the "Crown John." But as
a general thing the old man keeps
his word, and the original price is
strictly adhered to. When the last
cow is paid up, the contract is ready to
be fulfilled. You couldn't get any one in
Africa, and poling up their mas
chine on such an "installment plan."

But the Zulu arrangement may be an
improvement. I knew a man in Fetu
luma some years ago who bought a
horse for which he was to pay in six
equal payments and one year's time.
In six months the animal got blind of
one eye, his hoofs cracked, the bolts
paid a friendly visit and "came to
stay." Before nine months had passed
the horse was turned out to die, and
my friend Brown paid his last install
ment on a "dead horse." I thought
of Brown's purchase, but he had the ben
efit of possession, while the Kaffir must
pay up all arrears before he can
claim his property.

When the last cow is paid up a grand
prow-wow is in order. One of the an
imals is killed, or an equivalent number
of goats. The girls are all engaged in
making Kaffir beer or stringing up new
brides, and polishing up their mas
chine jewelry. The bride, with her
father, meets the groom and his friends
at the entrance to the kraal, where all
shake hands, and every thing goes on
as merry as a wedding bell.

Some of your lady readers may wish
to know how the bride is dressed.
Well, to commence with, her hair or
rather wool, is done up in little ridges
running from the crown of the head to
across the head until it reaches the top
of the skull, then it changes its course
and goes up and down to the neck be
hind the ears. The hair is stiffened
with red clay, mixed with palm oil or
grease, which has a curious appearance,
being blood-red. For a bride robe the
lady has a coat of oil or grease rubbed
all over her body, which makes it shine
like a piece of polished marble. Her
engaged adorned with brass wire
rings, on her waist several rows of
brass bangles, on her ankles iron rings,
and she wears a nice little apron made
of colored beads, about six inches
square, fastened by a few strings of
beads green or yellow beads.

The bridegroom is dressed, or rather
stripped, in the usual way. Sometimes
a blanket or tiger's skin is thrown over
his right shoulder, and this completes
his wedding costume. After his big
dinner of roast meat, cornmeal, milk
and milk and Kaffir beer, the night is
spent in dancing, and the young
couple take their departure at sunrise
next morning to the sound of Kaffir
drum and the blowing of horns. The
father and mother kiss the daughter,
and with a parting "Cal muschella" (be
good), and another injunction,
"Hamba gauchela" (go slow), they go
on their way to raise cattle and corn.
—South Africa Rep. San Francisco Ex
aminer.

A PERMANENT BOARDER.
Why Mr. Nelson is still boarding with
Mrs. Coldsteel.
Nelson prides himself on being a
man of nerve; but he is not equal to
every thing.

"My landlady is going to move
again," he said to Sotley. "I have
boarded with her three years, and I
moved with her five times; but this is
too much."

He packed his trunk that night, and
in the morning casually informed Mrs.
Coldsteel that he was going to make a
change and that an expressman would
call for his baggage before noon.

"So kind of you, Mr. Nelson," she
answered, "to pack your things and
save me the trouble; but I will attend
to moving your trunk. Put your
trunk in your room at the new house
when you come home this evening, and
you may leave me the latch-key you
are now carrying."

"But I am going—"
"Yes, you are going down town, and
you have no time to lose. I will at
tend to every thing. Better come home
early, as you won't get your new latch
key until to-morrow."

Nelson is still boarding with Mrs.
Coldsteel. —Drake's Travelers' Maga
zine.

THE KAFFIR CUSTOMS.

The Kaffir, although a polygamist,
never ill treats his wives. But in war
the savage nature predominates. All
the female captives are divided among
the warriors, the younger ones being
retained, while those who are too old
to work are killed. The price of a girl
or an "entomb," as she is called, is
from ten to fifteen cows, sometimes
more, according to her comeliness. I
was amused when I heard that the au
thor would pay for his bride on the in
stallment plan, a cow or two at a time.
In San Francisco you can buy a piano or
a sewing machine on that principle,
but buying a wife in the same way was
something I was not prepared to hear.
When the Zulu lovers have paid the
greater part of his debt he is allowed
to visit his dark beauty. I can not as
sert that in his gallantry he turns over
the leaves of her music of the latest
Kaffir song, nor do I believe that the
"old man" comes across the court
yard to turn off the gas, but it is the
same old story any way. After whis
pering in her ear the tales of love
which the Zulu traditions teach, he
picks up his assegai and sentimentally
sings to her by moonlight. The
doubtful feeling of his brain as to how he
is going to pay the next assessment on
his matrimonial stock.

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